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BOROUGH OF HOVE

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ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1951

on the

HEALTH OF THE TOWN

by

N. E. CHADWICK, M.A., M.D., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health for Hove.

TOWN HALL ANNEXE, HOVE.



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HOVE:

The Hove Shirley Press Ltd.,
45-47 Shirley Street—94079

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR
(Councillor A. E. Brocke).

THE DEPUTY MAYOR
(Councillor A. J. H. Perry).

Chairman : Alderman Mrs. Cushman.

Vice-Chairman : Councillor Mrs. D. Keat.

Alderman Miss F. Kenyon-Stow.
Alderman Capt. T. C. Pocock, M.B., B.S.
Councillor R. B. Barr.
Councillor J. L. B. Jayne.
Councillor K. F. Keat.
Councillor M. N. J. Rigby, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Councillor Mrs. L. V. Ryan.
Councillor Mrs. D. Womersley.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF—1951

Medical Officer of Health :

N. E. CHADWICK, M.A., M.D., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health :

N. NEWMAN, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Senior Sanitary Inspector :

R. J. CHURCHER, C.R.S.I., and Meat Inspection Cert.

Sanitary Inspectors :

L. A. BRITTAIN, Cert S.I.B., and Meat Inspection Cert.

W. F. BODLE, Cert. S.I.B., and Meat Inspection Cert.

F. DRANSFIELD, Cert S.I.B., and Meat Inspection Cert.

Chief Clerk :

H. F. RICKETT.

Public Analyst :

R. F. WRIGHT, B.Sc. (Lond.), A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C.



BOROUGH OF HOVE

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR 1951

MADAM CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1951. This, as is well known, is the statutory report of the Medical Officer of Health to the Ministry of Health, but it has always been my practice to review the general health of the Borough in its various aspects and detail the various measures taken to improve where possible the conditions of living and prevent the onset and spread of disease among the inhabitants. This year, owing to my illness, it became necessary to reduce the length of this foreword, if the issue of the report was not to be unduly delayed, and to omit the separate reports on the School Medical Services and the National Health Services in the conjoined area of Hove and Portslade.

Vital Statistics.

The population of Hove has remained virtually stable around the 70,000 mark for some years and the age and sex distribution has followed the same general pattern. Vital statistics have not therefore altered very greatly since the end of the war—a Birth Rate and an Infant Mortality Rate again well below the average of the rest of the country and a Death Rate above the average. When, however, the latter is corrected for the undue preponderance of old people among the population, the Standard Death Rate, as it is called, falls below that of England and Wales. Whether, therefore, you are born and bred in Hove or you retire there, your chances of surviving to a ripe old age are considerably above the average.

Infectious Diseases.

Hove enjoyed a year free from serious infectious disease, including smallpox, and with the exception of measles and dysentery, the incidence was as light as in 1950. The number of measles cases was practically doubled but there were no deaths and the dysentery cases were all of a mild type.

In 1951, of approximately 3,000 cases of poliomyelitis notified in the whole country, Hove only recorded 3, all of whom made a good recovery. The synonym "Infantile Paralysis" for this disease is no longer accurate, as school children, adolescents and adults are attacked as frequently as younger children and approximately 1/3rd of the cases escape the onset of paralysis. Of the 3 cases in Hove, 2 were adults and all made a good recovery.

In July 1951, the issue by the Ministry of Health of the Public Health (Leprosy) Regulations constituted a departure from the usual practice, in that the General Practitioner in attendance on the case instead of notifying the local Medical Officer of Health, sends the form direct to the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health. Cases of leprosy are today very rare in this country, but even so it certainly seems advisable that the Medical Officer of Health should know of their existence in his area. The Town Clerk, therefore, on the instructions of the Public Health Committee, made representations to the Ministry who in their reply stressed the need for secrecy and the provision of specialised treatment and indicated that there was no intention of extending this practice to other notifiable diseases.

Tuberculosis.

The number of all types of cases of Tuberculosis on the register remained very much as in previous years, but there was a slight increase in the total deaths. Of the 99 new notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, which included those transferred from other areas, 9 were children below the age of 15 and a further 21 in the age group 15-25. One of the ironies of the diminution in the incidence of mortality and morbidity from tuberculosis due to the newer methods of treatment and improved conditions of living, is that all too frequently the adolescent comes into contact with the disease for the first time in a form and to a degree that overwhelms the defensive mechanisms of the body which, by reason of that absence of contact, have not had the opportunity of fully developing. This is not an argument against pressing on with all our preventative and curative measures, but does raise the question whether we should not attempt to protect artificially with B.C.G., school leavers who are found after testing to be susceptible to Tuberculosis.

Immunisation and Vaccination.

There has been some slight improvement in the numbers of children immunised or boosted during the year, but even so the percentage of the total child population who have been protected in this way at some time during their lives is not entirely satisfactory. About 50% of those under 5 and 80% between 5 and 15 have had a course of injections during the period commencing in 1936.

The smallpox outbreak in Brighton during the early part of 1951 temporarily augmented the figures for vaccination in that year—there were approximately 10,000 primary vaccinations of all ages, compared with 700 in the previous year. Latterly, however, there has been some falling off in the number of babies presented for vaccination, perhaps due to a belief that smallpox is not likely to visit us once again for a number of years, a dangerous doctrine to advance in these days of air travel. There appears also to have been some misunderstanding of my remarks in last year's Report on the part played by the mass vaccination in controlling the outbreak. I have no doubt whatever of the value of infant vaccination and the revaccination of close contacts of actual cases, but the measures which produce results in limiting the outbreak, are the discovery, vaccination and supervision of close and definite contacts and it is only when that fails that the real necessity for mass vaccination arises.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

The tables set forth on pages 17/8 show that despite their pre-occupation with the control of the smallpox during the early part of the year, the total volume of work carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors at least equalled, and in some cases exceeded, that of last year.

A general review of the samples of perishable foods taken for chemical analysis shows that in only one instance was there any deficiency, and of the 305 samples of various grades of milk examined, only 5 failed to pass the test. The grading of the samples of ice cream shows also an improvement over last year. 27 in Grade I, 15 in Grade II, 0 in Grade III and 1 in Grade IV.

Care of the Aged.

I have continued to devote a considerable proportion of my time to the alleviation of the lot of the aged in this town, but the demand for assistance, notably in the shape of admission to an Old People's Home or Hospital, shows no sign of diminution. I am grateful both to the Geriatric Unit and the Social Welfare Department of the County Council, for the investigation and admission of many of these cases. Difficulty is experienced at times, however, in dealing with the "frail ambulant," who because of their frailty are not suitable for acceptance in an Old People's Home and because they are "ambulant" are not regarded as requiring a hospital bed.

No cases for compulsory removal of persons needing care and attention were dealt with under Sec. 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1945, and the revised procedure of the National Assistance Amendment Act, 1951, whereby the Medical Officer of Health is allowed under certain conditions to obtain the order direct from the Court, is to some extent vitiated by limitation of the detention period to 3 weeks, after which the full procedure of the original Act has to be carried out.

Housing.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Kingston, the Housing Manager, I have been able, as on previous years, to include some tables, shown on pages 15 and 16, setting forth the progress of the Housing Programme, the number of families rehoused and the state of the waiting list. By the 31st December nearly 100 new Council houses had been erected and 194 families had been rehoused. A review of the state of the waiting list shows that on the overall total, with the exception of families with two children and aged persons, the proportion of the various classes remain the same.

Miscellaneous.

Owing to repeated deliberate damage to the instruments at the Meteorological Station at Marine Park, the Committee decided that if the recordings were to continue, a transfer to a site not accessible to the general public was essential. The Lloyd Road Nursery belonging to the Corporation was selected and approved by the Air Ministry, but the Council decided, in view of the expense involved and the small publicity that would result, to abandon the whole project. Since July 1951, therefore, no further meteorological observations have been made.

Along with other seaside resorts on the South Coast, but not to the same extent, Hove suffers at times from deposits of crude oil on its beaches. Samples were collected during the summer and analysed with a view to identifying the source of the emission, but beyond exculpating vessels using Shoreham Harbour, nothing further resulted. It is satisfactory, however, to learn recently that scientific observations are being kept on the drift of oil, particularly sludge after its discharge from vessels well out to sea, and it may be that the source of the pollution of our beaches is well outside the present 50 mile limit within which no discharge is permitted, according to the Washington Convention which has, however, never been ratified internationally.

Administration.

Now that the pattern of organisation and administration set up under the National Health Act has become better defined, it is disappointing to find that the emphasis is more and more laid on the curative rather than the preventative side of medicine, and the hospital has become the focal point of the health services and not the home. If the Medical Officer of Health could be made, as has been recently advocated, a kind of Home Care Physician, associated with the clinical staff of the local hospitals and responsible for ensuring that all available resources, preventative and curative, are available for keeping patients in their own homes instead of admitting them to hospital, the gulf between the two services might in some way be bridged.

Once again I wish to express my most grateful thanks to all members of my staff for their continued loyalty and the conscientious performance of their duties. I am especially grateful to my Deputy, Dr. Newman, Mr. Churcher, the Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. Rickett, the Chief Clerk, for relieving me of much anxiety at all times and particularly during my recent illness.

I should like also to acknowledge the consideration shown to me throughout the year by the Mayor, the Council, especially by the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

N. E. CHADWICK,
Medical Officer of Health.

Town Hall Annexe,
Third Avenue,
Hove.

STATISTICS, 1951.

Area	..	..	..	..	(Acres)	4,010 $\frac{3}{4}$
Resident Population (Mid-1951)				..	..	69,680
Population, 1931 (Census)			..	..	..	54,933
Rateable Value (31st Dec., 1951)				..		£1,158,301
Sum represented by a penny rate				..	..	£4,702

Births.					M.	F.
Legitimate	..	..	632		332	300
Illegitimate	56		32	24

Birth rate : 9.86 (standard).

Birth rate : 10.94 (corrected).

Deaths	1212	472	740
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Death rate : 17.39 (standard).

Death rate : 10.95 (corrected).

Deaths from Cancer	209
Deaths from Measles	..	..	..	<i>Nil</i>
Deaths from Whooping Cough	..	..	..	<i>Nil</i>

Deaths of Infants under One Year of Age.					M.	F.
Legitimate	..	..	14		8	6
Illegitimate	..	..	4		1	3

Rate per 1,000 Live Births : 24.70.

Legitimate	..	..	22.15
Illegitimate	..	..	53.57

The Neo-Natal Mortality per 1,000 births : 8.72

Still Births : 12.

Rate per 1,000 Population	..	0.17
Rate per 1,000 Births	..	17.44
Maternal Mortality Rate	..	<i>Nil</i>

Infant Deaths : 18.

Under one month	..	8, <i>i.e.</i> , 44%
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REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES.

The number of nursing homes on the register on 31st December, 1951 was 36. During the year 4 homes were discontinued and 1 new home was registered.

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY, 1951.

Specimens examined for :

Diphtheria.

From patients in Hove, primary swabs ..	..	32
From patients in Portslade, primary swabs ..	..	7

Tuberculosis.

From patients in Hove .. ..	..	9
From patients in Portslade .. ..	..	7

Total number of specimens examined	55
---------------------------------------	----	----

TUBERCULOSIS.

TUBERCULOSIS.

		New Cases. *				Deaths.				Other Removals				Cases on Register.				Totals	
		Pul.		Non-Pul.		Pul.		Non-Pul.		Pul.		Non-Pul.		Pul.		Non-Pul.			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Under 1	..																		
1— 5	..		3											1	4	3	1	9	
5—10	..	2		2								3	3	6	3	7	4	20	
10—15	..	2	2		1						4	2	3	7	9	3	6	25	
15—20	..	1	4	1			1			1	2	2	3	7	12	3	7	29	
20—25	..	8	8				1			6	8	1	1	23	19	4	1	47	
25—35	..	11	12	1	1	3	2	1		12	17		6	47	47	8	7	109	
35—45	..	10	9		1	3	2			7	11	4		61	34	5	9	109	
45—65	..	18	6			6	4			12	8		4	73	37	3	8	121	
Over 65	..	3				7	2	2	2	4	6	1	1	16	8		6	30	
Totals	..	55	44	4	3	19	12	1	2	42	56	13	21	241	172	36	49	498	

* These figures include "Inward Transfers."

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1951.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Disease				Total Cases Notified
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	69
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	164
Polio-Myelitis	..	..	..	3
Measles	..	..	..	885
Pneumonia	..	..	..	32
Dysentery	..	..	..	23
Paratyphoid Fever	..	..	..	1
Erysipelas	..	..	..	9
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	..	..	..	3
Food Poisoning	..	..	..	4
Puerperal Pyrexia	..	..	..	1

VENEREAL DISEASES.

STATEMENT OF CASES ADMITTED TO THE BRIGHTON V.D. CLINIC FROM THE HOVE AREA DURING 1951.

TOTAL	M.	F.	SYPHILIS		GONORRHOEA		OTHER CONDITIONS	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
102	72	30	6	7	11	3	55	20

Less Cases transferred from other Centres to Hove area.

8	6	2	3	2	1	—	2	—
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

New Infections from Hove area

94	66	28	3	5	10	3	53	20
----	----	----	---	---	----	---	----	----

Syphilis Cases Diagnosed as follows.

	M.	F.
Primary	—	—
Secondary	—	1
Early Latent	—	1
Cardio Vascular	—	—
Neurosyphilis	—	—
Late Latent and Tertiary	3	3
Congenital under 1 year	—	—
Congenital over 1 year	—	—
	3	5

Other Conditions diagnosed as follows.

	M.	F.
Non-Specific Urethritis	16	—
Requiring Treatment	7	6
Not requiring Treatment	30	14
	53	20

DIPHtheria IMMUNISATION.

DIPHtheria IMMUNISATION.

IMMUNISATION IN RELATION TO CHILD POPULATION.

Number of Children who had completed a full course of Immunisation at any time up to 31st December, 1951.
(i.e., at any time since 1st January, 1936).

Age at 31-12-51, i.e., Born in Year	Under 1 1951	1 1950	2 1949	3 1948	4 1947	5 to 9 1942-46	10 to 14 1937-41	Total Under 15
Number Immunised ..	19	399	447	510	646	3457	2072	7550
Estimated mid-year child population 1951 ..	Children under five 4094							
						Children 5—14 7018		11112

The number of children immunized during the year was 643.

There were no cases of Diphtheria notified during the year.

Comparison between 1950 and 1951.

Total number under the age of 15 years immunised by 31-12-50 .. 6718

Total number under the age of 15 years immunised by 31-12-51 .. 7550

Increase : 832.

VACCINATION.

VACCINATION.
NUMBER OF PERSONS VACCINATED OR RE-VACCINATED DURING 1951.

Age at Date of Vaccination	Under 1	1	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	Total
Number Vaccinated ..	556	194	787	2781	5172	9490
Number Re-Vaccinated ..	12	30	602	2907	22731	26282

**(a) HOUSING PROGRESS REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED
31st DECEMBER, 1951.**

Council Houses.

Total at Quarter ended

31/12/50 31/3/51 30/6/51 30/9/51 31/12/51

(a)	To be built under Contracts signed by the Council ..	550	550	620	620	704
(b)	Total number completed ..	464	478	494	510	514
(c)	Total number in course of construc- tion	86	72	126	110	190
(d)	To be built by direct labour by Housing Depart- ment	240	240	240	240	240
(e)	Total number completed ..	164	180	192	202	218
(f)	Total number in course of construc- tion	56	60	48	38	22

Requisitioned Property.

(g)	Total number of houses upon which requisition has been confirmed ..	142	142	141	139	136
(h)	Total number of houses upon which conversion has been completed ..	142	142	141	139	136
(i)	Number of family units contained in these properties ..	524	524	522	517	511

(b) THE TOTAL NUMBER OF FAMILY UNITS OF
ACCOMMODATION IN ALL PROPERTIES AT
31st DECEMBER, 1951.

Council Houses and Flats	..	1578
Requisitioned Property	..	511
Old People's Flats	..	44
Manor House, Court Farm	..	5
		<hr/>
		2138
		<hr/>

(c) THE TOTAL NUMBER OF FAMILY UNITS REHOUSED
IN ALL PROPERTIES FROM 1st JANUARY, 1951
TO 31st DECEMBER, 1951.

194

(d) THE PRESENT POSITION AS TO OUTSTANDING
APPLICATIONS FOR ACCOMMODATION IS AS
FOLLOWS.

One or more Adults	..	159
Man and wife only	..	293
Man, wife and 1 child	..	436
Man, wife and 2 children	..	211
Man, wife and 3 children	..	75
Man, wife and 4 or more children		26
Aged persons	..	72
		<hr/>
	TOTAL	1272
		<hr/>

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1951.

TOTAL number of Houses inspected (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	..	..	..	938
TOTAL number of Revisits	..	..	..	2084
TOTAL number of Inspections made for the purpose	..	..	..	1024
Number of Houses inspected found satisfactory	..	..	..	317
Number of Houses inspected found with defects	..	..	..	621
Number of Informal Notices served	..	..	..	616
Number of Statutory Notices served	..	..	..	34
Number of Premises inspected (other than houses) from complaints of nuisances, etc.	..	..	..	47
Number of Inspections made for the purpose	..	..	..	50
Number of Revisits	..	..	..	58
Number of Premises inspected in which nuisances were found	..	..	..	41
Number of Informal Notices served	..	..	..	39
Number of Statutory Notices served	..	..	..	<i>Nil</i>

Dairies and Milkshops.

Number of Inspections of Dairies	..	..	..	182
Number of Inspections of Milkshops	..	..	..	60

Food Retailers Premises.

Number of Shops inspected in respect of Meat	..	..	..	494
Ice Cream	..	..	..	141
Fish	..	..	..	147
Grocery, Provisions, etc.	..	..	..	178
Cafes, Restaurants, Kitchens, etc.	..	..	..	148
Other Shops	..	..	..	35
Bakehouses	..	..	..	128

Shops Act, 1934.

Number of Shops inspected	..	..	..	393
Number of Notices served.	Informal	..	..	6
	Statutory	..	..	<i>Nil</i>

Hawkers' Barrows.

Number of Hawkets' Barrows inspected	21
--------------------------------------	----	----	----	----

Stables.

Number of Stables inspected	..	..	..	53
Number of Notices served.	Informal	..	..	<i>Nil</i>
	Statutory	..	..	<i>Nil</i>

Vermin (Bugs).

Number of visits regarding verminous premises	..	51
Number of visits for disinfestation of rooms	..	40
Number of rooms treated for vermin	..	39

Drains.

Number of drains completely renewed	..	5
Number of drains partly repaired	..	9
Number of visits during reconstruction or repair	..	76

Illness.

Number of visits in respect of Illness.	Infectious	..	324
	Non-Infectious	..	26
Number of visits in respect of Small-pox	..	..	2084

Miscellaneous.

Number of Sundry visits	..	..	614
Number of Visits respecting Unsound Food	..	..	333
Number of Inspections of Premises in respect of Catering Licences	..	..	4

Table of Defects.

Number of soil and vent pipes, W.C's, sinks and waste pipes	..	71
Number of gutters and rain water pipes	..	85
Number of rooms, passages and staircases requiring cleansing	..	25
Number of structural defects to walls, floors, ceilings, doors, windows, grates, stairs and handrails	..	237
Number of roofs, chimneys, yard paving, steps and areas	..	149
Number of dustbins, ashpits	..	152
Number of cases of dampness	..	154
Number of accumulations of manure, refuse, etc.	..	15
Number of animal nuisances	..	<i>Nil</i>
Number of insufficient sanitary accommodation	..	2
Number of defective water supply	..	15
Number of choked drains	..	35
Number of bakehouses limewashed	..	5

HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1951.

Number of new houses erected during the year :

(a) By Private Enterprise	..	46
(b) With State assistance under Housing Acts :		
By Local Authority	..	104
Additional dwellings by conversion into flats	..	94
In the Old Parish of Hove	..	70
In the Old Parish of Aldrington	..	23
In the Old Parish of Preston Rural	..	1

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises.	M/c Line No.	Number on Register	Number of		
			Inspections	Written notices.	Occupiers prosecuted.
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are enforced by Local Authorities ..	1	248	261	8	<i>Nil</i>
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	2	38	51	7	<i>Nil</i>
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises) ..	3	37	39	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>
TOTAL		323	351	15	<i>Nil</i>

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars	M/c Line No.	Number of cases in which defects were found.				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
		Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector		
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	4	6	6	—	1	—
Overcrowding (S. 2)	5	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S. 3)	6	2	2	—	1	—
Inadequate ventilation (S. 4)	7	5	5	—	1	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6.)	8	3	3	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S. 7.)	9	2	2	—	1	—
(a) insufficient ..						
(b) unsuitable or defective	10	12	12	—	4	—
(c) not separate for sexes	11	2	2	—	1	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outworkers)	12	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL		32	32	—	9	—

OUTWORKERS.

Sections 110 and 111.

Nature of Work	M/c Line No.	Section 110			Section 111		
		No. of outworkers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c).	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council.	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists.	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises.	Notices Served.	Prosecutions
Wearing Apparel, Making, Altering, etc.	13	53	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>
Furniture and Upholstery	18	2	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	34	3	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>
TOTAL		58	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

Milk (Formal)	..	40	
Butter (Formal)	..	16	
Cream	..	6	
Beef Sausages (Formal)		6	1 adulterated.
Pork Sausages (Formal)		4	
Orange Squash	..	7	
Ice Cream	..	43	

ADULTERATED SAMPLES.

No. 324 Beef Sausages .. Deficient in meat content 29%

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF ICE CREAM.

No. of Samples taken 43

Graded as follows :

Grade 1	..	..	..	..	27
Grade 2	..	..	..	..	15
Grade 3	..	..	..	..	<i>Nil</i>
Grade 4	..	..	..	..	1

RATS.

The Rodent Operator made 2152 visits during the year under review and 411 rats' bodies were found.

Sewer Treatment.

Not carried out owing to inclement weather conditions.

PROSECUTIONS.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT. Adulterated Samples.

Sample No. 324. Beef Sausages. Deficient in meat content 29%

Defendant fined £1.

Costs £4/4/0.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT.

Failing to abate Nuisance. Order to abate nuisance in 7 days.

Fined £3.

SALE OF MILK UNDER SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS.

Licences under the Special Designations Order were granted :

For the sale of Tuberculin Tested Milk	..	..	31
For the sale of Pasteurised Milk	..	..	33
For the sale of Sterilised Milk	..	..	10
Supplementary Licences for the sale of Sterilised Milk	..		1
Licences to Pasteurise Milk	..	..	1

SAMPLES TAKEN DURING THE YEAR 1951.

Tuberculin Tested Milk	..	..	..	113
T.T. Pasteurised Milk	..	..	..	48
Channel Island Pasteurised	..	..	..	28
Pasteurised Milk	..	..	..	115
Sterilised Milk	..	..	..	1

The following samples did not comply with the prescribed conditions :

No. 219	Pasteurised Milk	Methylene blue decolourised in $\frac{1}{2}$ hour.
No. 255	Tuberculin Tested Milk	Methylene blue decolourised in 3 hours.
No. 301	Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised Milk	Methylene blue decolourised in $\frac{1}{2}$ hour.
No. 308	Pasteurised Milk	Methylene blue decolourised in $\frac{1}{2}$ hour.
No. 397	Tuberculin Tested Milk	Methylene blue decolourised in $3\frac{1}{4}$ hours.

BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

Of 38 samples tested, 2 were found to contain Tubercle by Guinea Pig inoculation.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF THE SWIMMING BATH WATER AT THE KING ALFRED.

Small Swimming Bath.

The organisms per ml. which grew on Yeastrel Agar in 3 days at 22 degrees C. aerobically and were then visible to the naked eye as colonies numbered :

January 24th	..	..	..	..	2
February 21st	..	..	..	..	Less than 1
March 5th	..	..	..	..	Less than 1
July 25th	..	..	..	..	1500
August 7th	..	..	..	..	19
August 29th	..	..	..	..	1052
September 4th	..	..	..	..	3000
September 25th	..	..	..	..	6
October 16th	..	..	..	..	No examination
November 13th	..	..	..	..	No examination
December 12th	..	..	..	..	No examination

On Yeastrel Agar at 37 degrees C. and under aerobic conditions colonies were noticed after 2 days incubation :

January 24th	..	..	..	..	6
February 21st	..	..	..	..	2
March 5th	..	..	..	..	1
July 25th	..	..	..	..	650
August 7th	..	..	..	..	10
August 29th	..	..	..	..	420
September 4th	..	..	..	..	3200
September 25th	..	..	..	..	3
October 16th	..	..	..	..	2
November 13th	..	..	..	..	2
December 12th	..	..	..	..	Less than 1

Examination for organisms of the Coli Group per 100 ml.

January 24th	..	..	Less than 1
February 21st	..	..	Less than 1
March 5th	..	..	Less than 1
July 25th	..	..	12 50% faecal 50% non-faecal.
August 7th	..	..	Less than 1
August 29th	..	..	11 50% faecal 50% non-faecal
September 4th	..	..	3 25% faecal 75% non-faecal
September 25th	..	..	Less than 1
October 16th	..	..	Less than 1
November 13th	..	..	Less than 1
December 12th	..	..	Less than 1

Large Swimming Bath.

The organisms per ml. which grew on Yeastrel Agar in 3 days at 22 degrees C. aerobically and were visible to the naked eye as colonies numbered :

April 10th	..	..	..	Less than 1
April 24th	..	..	..	60
May 2nd	..	..	..	Less than 1
May 9th	..	..	..	Less than 1
May 15th	..	..	..	38
June 18th	..	..	..	182
June 25th	..	..	..	201
July 17th	..	..	..	7
August 7th	..	..	..	39
August 29th	..	..	..	744
September 4th	..	..	..	253
September 25th	..	..	..	20

On Yeastrel Agar at 37 degrees C. and under aerobic conditions colonies were noticed after 2 days incubation :

April 10th	..	..	..	2
April 24th	..	..	..	160
May 2nd	..	..	..	4
May 9th	..	..	..	3
May 15th	..	..	..	Less than 1
June 18th	..	..	..	72
June 25th	..	..	..	127
July 17th	..	..	..	4
August 7th	..	..	..	12
August 29th	..	..	..	184
September 4th	..	..	..	820
September 25th	..	..	..	8

Examination for organisms of the Coli Group per 100 ml. :

April 10th	..	..	Less than 1
April 24th	..	..	7 42% faecal 58% non-faecal
May 2nd	..	..	Less than 1
May 9th	..	..	Less than 1
May 15th	..	..	Less than 1
June 18th	..	..	17 28% faecal 72% non-faecal
June 25th	..	..	1 50% faecal 50% non-faecal
July 17th	..	..	Less than 1
August 7th	..	..	Less than 1
August 29th	..	..	8 50% faecal 50% non-faecal
September 4th	..	..	1 50% faecal 50% non-faecal
September 25th	Less than 1

GOODS CONDEMNED DURING THE YEAR 1951.

Tins	..	..	..	..	..	4887
Jars	..	..	..	..	..	175
Packets (Cake Mix, etc.)	..	..	..	..	..	41
Sweets (Assorted)	..	..	..	..	..	93 lb.
Sweetened Fat	..	..	..	..	..	15 cwt.
Fondant	..	..	..	..	9 cwt. 1 qtr. 7 lb.	
Biscuits	..	..	..	..	..	24 lb.
Flour	..	..	..	..	..	120 lb.
Spaghetti	..	..	..	..	..	26 lb.
Sago	..	..	..	..	..	8 lb.
Pearl Barley	..	..	..	..	..	80 lb.
Sugar	..	..	..	..	..	13 lb.
Sultanas	..	..	..	..	..	28 lb.
Pears	..	..	..	..	..	425½ lb.
Pears	..	..	..	..	..	288
Prunes	..	..	..	..	..	30 lb.
Apricots	..	..	..	..	..	21 lb.
Apples	..	..	..	..	..	96 lb.
Peaches	..	..	..	..	..	2 lb.
Cheese	..	..	..	..	..	8½ lb.
Tomato Paste	..	..	..	..	..	10 lb.
Sausages	..	..	..	..	..	289½ lb.
Rabbits	..	..	..	..	..	204 lb.
Rabbits	..	..	..	..	..	2
Chicken	..	..	..	..	..	4 cases
Chicken	..	..	..	..	..	167 lb.
Geese	..	..	..	..	..	3
Turkeys	..	..	..	..	..	8
Pheasants	..	..	..	..	4 plus 1 box	
Woodcocks	..	..	..	..	1 hamper	
Whalemeat	..	..	..	..	..	96 lb.
Fish : Assorted	..	..	..	..	..	242 st.
Roes	..	..	..	..	..	99 lb.
Trout	..	..	..	..	..	25 lb.
Prawns	..	..	..	..	..	54 lb.
Fish Cakes	..	..	..	..	..	48
Escallops	..	..	..	..	..	72

MEAT.

IMPORTED MEAT	..	..	..	..	43¼ lb.
Home Killed Meat	..	..	..	..	129 lb.
Home Killed Offal	..	..	..	..	412 lb.
Corned Beef	..	..	..	..	162¾ lb.
Luncheon Meat	..	..	..	..	696 lb.
Tinned Hams (Imported)	..	..	..	..	2194¾ lb.
Bacon	..	..	..	..	15¾ lb.
Venison	..	..	..	..	10 lb.

Of the unsound Tinned Hams mentioned above there is included a consignment of 19 tins of German Gammons, weight 337½ lb., which were condemned by a Magistrate.